The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 6614. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY

Struggle of the Monarchists for the Control.

Exciting Debate on the Committee's Report on the Address.

Ministerial Proposition on Public Powers Referred.

The Committee Reject it and Carry an Adjournment.

Crowds in the Lobbies and About the Hall of the Assembly.

A Compromise Probable—Ministerial Responsibility—Irritation Among the Working Class with the Majority Report—German Interference.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It was reported in Paris, last night, that a compromise would be made between the President and the Opposition in the Assembly, based on the acceptance of immediate Ministerial responsibility by M. Thiers, and an agreement on the part of the Conservative Deputies to consider questions of Constitutional reform afterward.

The rumors of compromise excited the suspicions of the Left.

A special from Paris to the *Times* says it is rumored that Thiers will appeal to the people.

The city is becoming excited. There is evident irritation in the quarters inhabited by the working men, over the majority report of the Committee on the Address.

The letter of the report, M. Dahbie is already very unpopular in the lanes of the city.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Gen. Manteuffel, commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces in case of certain contingencies.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. The opinion gains ground that a compromise will be effected. The provinces overwhelm M. Thiers with words of cheer and promises of support.

Debate on the Report of the Committee on the Address—They Insist on their Propositions, and Secure Adjournment.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 28—Evening.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the debate on the report of the Committee on the Address was opened.

M. Grévy read a resolution which embodies the recommendations of the majority report.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a speech defending the President, and counselling conciliation. The Ministers, he said, were already responsible, they had never sheltered themselves behind the President. He objected to the proposal to deprive the President of the right to speak in the Assembly. He compared the position of the President of the United States, who had the right to veto laws and whose powers were so large, to that of the President during the vacations of Congress, with that of President Thiers. The Minister added that, while he deprecated the exclusion of the President from participation in the debates of the Assembly, the Government was willing to consent to it, if compensatory privileges were granted.

He concluded by submitting a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty, whose duty it shall be to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility.

M. Batbie moved that the resolution proposed by the Minister of Justice be referred, without debate, to the Committee on the Address, and that the Committee be instructed to report on it within six hours.

The motion was adopted, and the sitting of the Assembly was suspended for that time, to allow of the Committee to prepare its report, on which to begin their work.

A fourteen minutes' recess was taken.

The Committee on the Address was in session three and a half hours.

The sitting of the Assembly was not resumed until 8½ P. M.

M. Batbie then announced that the Committee had rejected Minister Dufaure's resolution, and was determined to stand by its own resolutions. The resolution of which M. Batbie was the author was then read.

The decision of the Committee, coupled with the demand for immediate debate, caused a profound sensation in the Chamber.

Minister Dufaure, in reply, declared he should insist on the amendment and the resolution he had submitted, and he asked for an adjournment of the sitting until to-morrow.

The latter was carried unanimously, and several votes were taken, wherein it appeared that the Right and Right Centre were united and well organized; but the adjournment was ultimately announced to be until 2 o'clock to-day (Friday).

During these proceedings the excitement in the chamber and outside was intense. The hall was completely filled, and large crowds gathered in the lobbies, corridors, and streets.

The situation is extremely serious, and it is impossible to predict what turn events will take to-morrow.

Official Assurances That Germany Will Not Interfere.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The official journals continue in assuring Europe that the German Government will respect the will of France in the choice of a form of Government and the selection of statesmen to carry it on. It has not the slightest sympathy or partisanship for either Thiers or the Assembly.

The Latest Great Crowds in the Streets and Intense Excitement Prevailing—The Feeling in the Provinces.

PARIS, Nov. 28—Midnight.—An immense and excited crowd sailed this afternoon and evening, at the Paris station of the Versailles Railway for the first news of the Assembly's decision. The Bourse has been agitated all day. The Boulevards are filled to-nights with excited throngs.

Outbreaks are feared at Lyons, Marseilles, Rhones, and Montpelier, if the Government is defeated and President Thiers resigns.

ITALY.

The Government's Position Further Defended in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Minister Visconte Venosta defended the foreign policy of the Government. He showed that the relations of Italy with all Powers were on excellent footing. The party of reaction sought to destroy the unity of the nation. Italy, faithful to liberty, followed the ways of peace. Liberty and peace were essential to both the stability and the dignity which he maintained.

SPAIN.

Defeat of the Republican Insurgents in Several Places—Symptoms of an Outbreak in Saragossa.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—A sharply-contested battle has been fought in Murcia between the troops and the insurgents. The latter were routed with great loss. The insurgents have also been beaten in Lorraine, Andalusia, and Area de la Frontera, with loss of prisoners, arms, and material. The Government forces have driven the Republicans from Salvatierra, and the latter have not yet been received.

There are symptoms of a renewal of the insurgent attempt at outbreak in Saragossa, and reinforcements have been sent to the garrison.

Marshal Serrano has sent a telegram to the Captain-General of Andalusia, offering him aid against the Republican insurgents.

The Cortes yesterday, by a vote of 128 to 47, rejected Figuera's motion to censure the Government for the appointment of Gamindo Captain-General of Catalonia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reduction in the Bank of England Rate of Interest to Six Per Cent.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £1,750,000 during the week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one per cent., making it now six per cent.

Grant Damages to Agriculture From the Recent Wet and Illness of Her Majesty.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Chief-Justice Bovill, who had a sudden attack of illness while on the Bench, last Monday, is recovering.

Brigt. Bates visited Oxford, yesterday, and received a hearty welcome.

The recent storms have flooded the midland counties, causing great damage to agriculture.

The creditors of Bowles Brothers are in favor of placing the estate in bankruptcy.

During the late gale ten men were blown into the sea at St. Ives and drowned.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is seriously ill.

The Dublin policemen are showing signs of insubordination.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Derby today. No harm was done.

The Dismissed Policemen Said to be Reinstated.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is rumored that Commissioner Henderson has reinstated all the constables recently dismissed for insubordination.

WEST INDIES.

Movements of American Men-of-War—Mexican Finances—Gen. John Lynch Killed by Dominican Troops on Magdalena Bank.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Advices to the 19th have been received from St. Thomas.

The United States steamer Ripple, which arrived here recently, has returned to Samana. The Worcester has also gone to Samana.

Advices from Hayti are to the 16th. White & Harriman have made a proposition to loan the Government $200,000, at eighteen per cent. per annum. The Government is apprehensive of troubles arising out of the indemnity demanded by France.

The latest advices from San Domingo report that the troops of Baez killed Gen. Joan Lynch, while the latter was on Haytian territory.

The coffee crop has all been exported.

MEXICO.

The Railroad Commissioners Examine Stations on Tehuantepec—Lerdo Reinstates Jarrett's Orders to the Universal Company.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15, via HAVANA.—The railroad war between the interests represented by Gen. Rescrans and Mr. Plumb remains undecided. The Congressional delegation having the subject under consideration reported favorably upon the Rescrans project, and subsequently considered the Plumb project. What may be the result of the contest is very uncertain.

The Guaymas and Rio Grande Railroad Company have asked for an extension of time.

Tranquility generally prevails throughout the Republic. In Tamaulipas martial law continues, but Congress is discussing the question of restoring the civil secondary there. Serious troubles are, however, reported in Tehuantepec, where, it is alleged, the Indians, unwilling to obey Lozada, were attacked by the troops, and that Gen. Pinedo Vega was killed. Lozada was reported dead, but the news needs confirmation.

President Lerdo will be inaugurated on the 1st of December. Astonishment is manifested in political circles at the persistency of the new President in retaining in high office the appointees of the late President Juarez. The Cabinet officers are said to have resigned, but the new Cabinet will not be appointed until after the inauguration of the incoming President. Señor Iglesias, President of the Supreme Court, is a candidate, and Señor Escobedo, the new Vice-President, is an adherent of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who is now on his way to the capital.

A committee of Congress proposes to erect a monument to the memory of Juarez, and to publish a work containing a record of his acts and services. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to pay to the minor children of the late President an annual pension of $3,000 each until they attain their majority, the pension to continue to the daughters until they are married.

Gen. Corona has pardoned Gen. Prunedo Cadena, and restored him to the rank in the body which he left to join the insurgents.

The ancient Aztec stone of the Azteca has been removed to the National Museum.

The President of the United States is expected to visit Mexico.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Session of the Synod in Cincinnati—Election of Officers and Appointment of Committees.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States reconvened this morning at 9 o'clock. The call of the roll of delegates showed that there were about 200 present. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Rev. John Klein, D. D., of Louisville; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Jeremiah H. Good, D. D., of Tiffin, Ohio, and Rev. Geo. B. Russell, of Pittsburg; Stated Clerk, Rev. Isaac H. Ritter, of Miamisburg, Ohio; Associate Clerk, Rev. Jacob Dahlman, Jr., of Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. David B. Klopp, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Wm. D. Gross, of Philadelphia.

At the afternoon session Committee on Religious Services, minutes of the General Synod, minutes of the District Synods, overtures, official report of classis, correspondence with Sister churches, State of the Church, Missions, Orphans' Homes, Nominations, and Finance were appointed. Rev. Dr. Good, of Iowa, having divided into two bodies, one claiming to represent the German classis and the other the English classis in that State, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Credentials. The rules of order of the Eastern Synod were adopted, and for the government of the General Synod. The exercises in the evening consisted of an address, in German, by Rev. G. Nead, and one in English by Rev. Dr. Nevin. Services were held also in other churches.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Ice Formation—The Effect of the Recent Gales—Loss of a Schooner and all Hands.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—The present cold snap has nearly closed navigation. Steamers returned from Lake Erie today report too much ice to go through. Sandusky and Toledo harbors are closed. The last boat for the North leaves here to-night. Saginaw River was kept open today by rams for iron-clad tugs up and down. The gale, which subsided last night, was a severe one.

The following disasters are reported on Lake Michigan: The schooner Merding Star was capsized and driven ashore with the loss of one man; schooner Somerset, ashore at Pentwater, with all hands lost; the schooner Corbett, a total wreck at Pentwater.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Navigation was practically closed to-day. The weather was cold and, anyway, with wind from the southwest, and ice making rapidly.

Another Lake Disaster.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The bark Sarah Ann Hall with eleven seamen on a gale last night in Nottawa Bay. It is feared she will be a total loss. She was owned by Dodge & Co., and was bound from Green Bay to Toronto. All hands are saved. The vessel was insured.

Arrest of Fenian Filibusters in Whitehall, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 28.—This afternoon a prize-fight took place in the yard of a tavern at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets. Reformers and roughs were present, and one man, named Hall, was killed. When the police made a descent upon the place and dispersed the crowd, who fled in every direction, they arrested in arresting the wrong men. Those were the names of John Moore and Thomas Murphy. A crowd witnessing the fight escaped.

WASHINGTON.

Members of Congress Slowly Arriving—Civil Service Reform to the Fore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving seems to have been kept by members of Congress mostly at home, as there have thus far been scarcely fifty arrivals, all told. The latest are Hon. W. E. Roberts of New-York; Hon. John Lynch, of Maine; Hon. John M. Coghlan, of California, and Hon. Madison M. Walden of Iowa. Mr. Roberts has taken the Rossin ho. No. 1, Pa. I-street for the Winter.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Thanksgiving Day was almost universally observed here today, the laborers on the public works excepted, as the weather was too fine to be lost. Services were held in most of the churches, and the discussions generally had special reference to secular affairs. Rev. E. H. Mitchell, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, preached a very radical sermon on Civil Service Reform, as involved in the question of inadequate compensation, asking for his text: "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

QUORUM PROBABLE IN CONGRESS ON MONDAY.

There are now in Washington about forty members of Congress, and every arrival on railroad trains increases the number. It is certain a quorum will be present in each House of Congress on Monday, when the President will communicate his Message. It will be telegraphed to the Press as heretofore.

THE DIAMOND-FIELD FRAUDS.

Arnold, Slack, and Others to be Arrested—The Victims Still Urinating to Their Extortion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 28.—At a private meeting of the trustees of the Diamond Company, held yesterday afternoon, it was reported that measures had been taken for the arrest of Arnold, Slack, and others. Eminent counsel are employed in the case. The entire wealth of the exposure of the alleged fraud is due to Clarence King, who volunteered to go the first time, and was sent the second time, to investigate the truth of the discoveries. It is not generally believed that parties interested lost any such sums as reported.

Advices from Panama say that Colonel Rose is a sergeant, altogether, of the gang. Janin was the consignee to which he belongs still have great expectations of wealth from the diamond fields, but they be was much misled by the representations of Arnold and Slack. Several companies adhere to their resolution to send prospectors here in the spring. Advices from Colorado say that Messrs. W. F. Babcock, Albert Gonsel, and Lewis Gless have been appointed a committee to inquire into the matter of the alleged frauds, with full power to act for the San Francisco and New-York Mining Company.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to rise rapidly in the North-west, and thence to Michigan and the Ohio Valley, with northwesterly winds and clear weather and very low temperatures; on the lower lakes north-westerly winds, occasional snow, and clearing, cold weather prevail. In the Middle and Eastern States south-easterly winds, falling barometer, diminishing temperature, and partially cloudy weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States northerly to westerly winds, and generally clearing weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, clear weather, very high barometer and low temperature. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light northerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer and lower temperature. On the lower lakes, increasing pressure, occasional snow, northerly to westerly winds, and cold clearing weather. In the Middle States and New-England southeasterly winds, gradually veering to northwesterly with cloudy weather and occasional snow, followed by low temperature and high barometer. Warning signals are ordered for Rochester and Oswego.

The Cuban's Commemoration of the Massacre of 1871.

A large and decidedly enthusiastic meeting of Cubans was held last night in the Hall of Cooper Union, for the purpose of commemorating the massacre of the students in Havana, Nov. 27, 1871. The stage was decorated with the colors of the United States and Free Cuba, and was occupied by a number of gentlemen prominent in Cuban affairs. The front of the stage were draperies suspended, the central one draped in mourning and bearing the legend, "The Victims of Spanish Ferocity on the 27th November, 1871: Alonso Alvarez, of the Campo, aged 16 years; Angel Laborde, aged 17; Oscar Batabano, 16; Jose Marcos Lopez, 17; Pascuala Rodriguez, 16; Anacleto Bermudez, 16; Carlo Augusto Laforne, 16; Eduardo Gonzales Toledo, 16." Other banners with suitable inscriptions were also arranged around the stage.

The meeting was called to order by Señor José Manuel Mestre, and Señor Raimundo Cespedes, who read an Address in Spanish which was well received. Señor Cespedes was followed by Assistant District-Attorney A. R. Sullivan, who spoke at some length.

Mr. Sullivan was followed by Señor Enrico Pinairo, who spoke in Spanish. The other speakers were Wm. H. Anderson (colored) and Señor Hilario Clemente.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Horace Porter has returned to Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished his report.

The horse disease is reported in Jacksonville, Fla.

The horse disease is increasing in New-Orleans.

An Imperial decree has been promulgated convoking the Austrian Reichsrath for Dec. 19.

The horse disease is on the decrease in Savannah, Ga., but is spreading throughout the State.

The steamer Pizarro has been took off the harbor of Havana, together with her cargo of cattle.

Hon. Ichabod Corwin, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Champaign District, Ohio, died at noon yesterday.

The United States steamers Washusett, Wabash and Plymouth have arrived in the harbor of Villa Franca.

Prince Charles, the Hospodar, opened the Roumanian Chambers on Monday with a speech, promising various reforms.

The United States steamer Hartford, from New-York, en route for the Asiatic Squadron, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday morning. All well.

Gens. Sheridan, Rucker, and Clark, and Col. Sheridan have returned from a tour of inspectory in the Indian Territory, and will reach Chicago today.

One hundred and three thousand dollars have already been raised in Philadelphia for the family of Gen. Meade, by the voluntary contributions of Republicans and Democrats.

The barn of Garrett Miller, near Mattawa, Pa., with carriages, agricultural implements, a considerable quantity of hay and corn, and fifty horses, was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $60,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A Young Man Cares for His Betrothed While Ill with the Small-Pox and Both Die of the Disease.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 27.

Charles E. Hulse, of Jeffersonville, died in New-Albany, on Sunday morning, of confluent small-pox, after an illness of eleven days. The circumstances attending his sickness and death are at once sad and romantic. He was engaged to be wedded to Miss Mollie Miller, a young lady living in New-Albany, the marriage being fixed for some time during the present month. Three weeks ago Miss Miller was taken with the small-pox, and a confidential child nothing to with the disease, she died. During her sickness, her watchful and constant attendant was her betrothed, Mr. Hulse was constantly in attendance at her bedside, carrying comfort and telling accounts produced the result which he could not but have anticipated. A short week after Miss Miller's death Mr. Hulse was prostrated with the same disease. His grief at the loss of his betrothed had rendered him indifferent to the results of his own sickness, and he made no effort to counteract them. Others, telling accounts of his friends, and wishing to live relatives, that he would not and did not care to recover, and suggesting them not to prostrate their lives by coming to see him.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Banquet in London to Celebrate American Thanksgiving.

Interesting Analysis of Anglo-American Relations by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone—Ex-Secretary McCulloch on America.

Holidays and Thanksgiving Particularly.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field gave a grand banquet last evening at Buckingham Palace Hotel, in celebration of the American Thanksgiving Day. The company included Mr. Gladstone, M. P., Gen. Cormac, Lord William Bay, Baron Emile Erlanger, Mr. Baxter, M. P., Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir John Rae, M. P., Sir James Anderson, Admiral Richards, Mr. Massey, M. P., Mr. McArthur, M. P., Mr. Varley, Mr. Bionene, Sir Charles Wheatstone, and others.

During the dinner several telegrams were dispatched to America and answers received.

QUORUM PROBABLE IN CONGRESS ON MONDAY.

The Chairman next proposed "the Treasury of Washington." About eighteen months ago, he said, there was signed in the City of Washington a treaty which was destined to say would be hereafter looked back upon as the most important treaty in the history of the country. [Cheers.] With the toast he would couple the name of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who, during part of Mr. Lincoln's Administration and the whole of that of Mr. Johnson, was Secretary of the Treasury. [Cheers.]

Hon. Hugh McCulloch—The Britons have a way in the habit of considering all days as observances of Saints' days as instituted by the Prince of Darkness, and as they had control of the institutions of the country, they did very little in the direction of making many days a day. It was true, which was sometimes called a holiday when it could be more properly called a holy day—a national fast day; but as it was made a day of long sermons and short commons, its return was never hailed with much satisfaction by that large class of the community who had placed man in the first rank of the most distinguished of his country men, but he (Mr. McCulloch) inclines to the opinion that the brilliant as the career and benefactions of Washington, what he (the speaker) had referred to was still more entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen. [Cheers.] He (the speaker) had been upon his connection with the Alabama treaty. It would be the most lasting, the most honorable thing of his day. [Cheers.] With regard to the Alabama Treaty, he had very little to say. The treaty was well understood, and told its own story. It was a simple agreement between two great nations that they would settle their complicatedness by arbitration instead of an appeal to the sword. It settled the most important principles of international law. It declared clearly the duties and responsibilities of neutrals, and it was not too much to say that the present enlightened state of the world is accomplished by the Christian civilization of the present century was the ratification of the Alabama Treaty, and the arbitrations which had been based upon it. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman then proposed, "The World, success of Telegraphy," coupling with it Capt. Hamilton, R. N., and Messrs. J. Anderson, and Capt. Sherard Osborne responded.

Capt. Hamilton said that since the first cable across the Atlantic was laid the average number of messages had increased twenty-fold, and the tariff had been reduced from £20 per word to four shillings per word, while the average time of transmitting a message, which used to be one or two days, was now seventeen minutes and forty seconds.

Mr. Pender, M. P., considered the day a red-letter day in the history of submarine telegraphy. Mr. Anderson described the wonders which the telegraph had accomplished, and Capt. Sherard Osborne gave a history of the struggles which beset the promoters at first, and the successful manner in which they had overcome them.

The health of Mr. Field was cordially drunk. The Chairman made a feeling response, remarking that his family had had their share in the difficulties of the work in which they had all been engaged; inasmuch as, for more than eighteen years, a member of his family had been from time to time domiciled on the African shores of the Pacific Ocean by those who speak our common language. This, then, was a day which belongs to all alike, because we had at last reached a point in which all disagreement between the two nations had been finally settled. The last, honorable and eloquent gentleman who preceded him had the reputation when had placed man in the first rank of the most distinguished of his country men, but he (Mr. McCulloch) inclines to the opinion that the brilliant as the career and benefactions of Washington, what he (the speaker) had referred to was still more entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen

The New-York Times, Friday, December 20, 1872

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Geography, Climate, Products and Commerce of the Sandwich Islands.

Their Early History and Present Condition—Their Future Prospects.

Progress of Christianity and Civilization Among the Natives.

Their Relations with the United States and Other Powers.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Islands and Their Inhabitants.

Their Importance to the United States as a Commercial Station.

Their Value as a Naval Station and Their Future Prospects.

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Their Value as a Naval Station

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1873.

Advertisements, Title Synopsis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last Performance (Season Opera.)—Mme. Lucca, Signor Nicolini.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—SOUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MARRIED WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Whitfield.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Sothern, Miss E. Price.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Elliot, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—LOCHEIA BONGIL. (German Opera.)—Mme. Lichtenay and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ARIADNE.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME.—Day and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—[LECTURE by George MacDonald. Subject.—"Robert Burns."

IRVING HALL.—RICHARD MARSH between Cyrilus Dion and John Deery.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1.00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2.00

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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The persons who have been "managing" Mr. GREELEY during the past few months permitted the public to know yesterday, for the first time, that the distinguished journalist's life is in great danger. Hitherto these persons have been assuring the public that Mr. GREELEY was "only a little prostrated," and one of them, in a flippant conversation which he allowed to be published, coolly said that he had seen Mr. GREELEY quite as bad when a wrong proof was brought to him, and that he was only "in the dumps." If anything could increase the sympathy which everybody will feel for Mr. GREELEY in his sad illness, it would be the reflection that he is surrounded with the most selfish and unfeeling friends which any man has had since the days of Job. Having ruined him politically, they now think it necessary to deceive the public as to the true state of his health, lest the *Tribune* may be still further injured. We can only hope that the natural strength of Mr. GREELEY'S constitution, and the advantages of a temperate life, may enable him to recover from the shock which overwork and an excessive strain on his nervous system have occasioned. His speech-making tours during the campaign must have been a heavy tax upon his physical resources, and the mortification of his defeat, after the confident predictions of the Fentons and others who had possession of his confidence, doubtless helped to bring about his present collapse. We cordially wish him better health and wiser friends, but we much fear that his condition is far more serious than the public are allowed to suppose.

The *Tribune* is meanwhile proving more and more clearly every day that in losing Mr. GREELEY, even temporarily, it loses all that won for it respect or power. Mr. GREELEY is the *Tribune*—it is a thing of shreds and patches without him, and we need not be surprised that the proprietors have been so anxious to keep the fact of the editor's illness from the public knowledge. It will be remembered that when Pennsylvania elected HARTRANFT in October, and thus sounded the death-knell of Geeleeyism, Mr. GREELEY'S "manager" came out and declared that his candidate was now on "the home-stretch," and that nothing on earth could prevent his success in November. Yesterday, he published a letter in which it is announced that "GRANT is no more President now than BUCHANAN was when Georgia assumed her power," and that the "people did not vote for GREELEY principally because he did not go against the money-making power." This stupendous nonsense is printed by the present "editor" of the *Tribune* on the first page of the paper, headed in large type, "Results of the Campaign." On the editorial page of the same paper, there is an article worthy of TOM PAINE or VOLTAIRE. Probably no journal in existence is so utterly dependent on the life of one man as the *Tribune* is upon Mr. GREELEY, who created it, and without whom it would only be a name.

Since the election, most of the ballot-thumpers associated with the "Liberal Democratic" fraud have retreated, and comparative peace has prevailed. TILDEN, COCHRANE, and the other reformers (social and political) have not yet found time enough to make a public appearance. But the undaunted ETHAN ALLEN, who foretold a bloody revolution in case of Gen. GRANT'S re-election, has once more brought his "clarion voice" to the front. He expresses the opinion that everything is all right, and that he thinks it will be, and by "it" in order to send every Liberal Republican again to his proper places." It seems to us that this job has been quietly, efficiently done already, the only trouble being that "his worst" of the Ethan Allen type never knew their proper places. ALLEN in likewise of opinion that his candidate was misrepresented, "by the miserable gadflies that skim over the sound and healthy flesh of the body to find some festering pimple to assail and feed upon." Mr. ALLEN may hanker after pimples, as he did after boiled crow, but his nasty tastes are not shared by many persons. We ought to be thankful, however, that in his present manifesto ALLEN does not propose to swallow us alive, and says not a word about blood, so that there is some prospect of his changing his mind about that revolution.

A good many persons must be suffering under the daily infliction of bad coffee, if we may judge from the number of letters we have received since the publication of our article on the subject the other day. Bad coffee is one of the ills of life which it is desirable to get rid of if we can, and some of our correspondents profess to point out the way. We have not been able to find room for their communications during the week, but on Sunday next we shall print a selection from them, and we hope that housekeepers may be able to glean a useful hint or two from the suggestions therein offered.

Affairs in France appear to be rapidly tending to a crisis, and it is evident that in some way the questions which are disturbing the country must be brought to a speedy decision. There was an exciting session of the Assembly yesterday, caused by a motion of M. DUFAURE, Minister of Justice, for the appointment of a committee to draw up a law regulating public powers, and prescribing the condition of ministerial responsibility, but he met with a defeat, and was able to gain only the small boon of an adjournment. The Assembly adjourned under great excitement, and the temper of the body as developed yesterday is such that it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth. There are ominous signs of irritation in Paris, and the situation appears exceedingly grave. But critical as matters seem, there is no reason as yet to conclude that a disruption of the present Government can be effected. There is little chance, apparently, that in any event the Monarchists can gain anything from the disputes which seem to have been carefully nursed in their interest.

Estimates & Expenditures.

The estimates of expenditures of the various departments of our City Government for the coming year, published in yesterday's TIMES, furnish an interesting subject of contemplation for tax-payers. They will gather from it a tolerably good idea of the liberality—some might call it the extravagance—of their late masters, the Tammany Ring. The items of salaries paid to the clerks of the different departments are especially worthy of examination, and, as the subject of salaries of United States officials of various grades is now attracting public attention, it may be instructive to draw a comparison between the sums paid annually to public servants in this City, and those paid in Washington and elsewhere. It will be made very clear by this comparison, either that the salaries paid by our City Government are exorbitantly high, or that those paid by the United States and State Governments are parsimoniously mean. Truth will probably be found to lie midway, and justice and sound policy will dictate an intermediate scale of salaries between the two.

In contrasting the salaries and emoluments of United States officials with those of this City, we find the following remarkable state of facts: The President's salary, the highest paid by the Federal Government, is $25,000. In this City, the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Corporation Counsel, and Corporation Attorney, are either of them worth more than the salary of the President—several of them two or three times as much. Even a Coroner is as liberally paid as the President, for we find the estimated fees of the three Coroners of this City for the coming year set down at $75,000, and they will doubtless exceed that sum. The Vice-President of the United States and the Cabinet officers receive a salary of $8,000 each, or $7,000 less than the Police Commissioners of this City, $6,000 less than the Superintendent of Police, and $2,000 less than either of our four Dock Commissioners, four TAX Commissioners, Controller, Chamberlain, and other heads of Departments. Chief-Justice CHASE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, receives a salary of $8,500 per annum, or $1,500 less than Police Justice SCHELDEN, Civil Justice QUINN, or any other of the nine Police and nine Civil Justices of this City. The Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court receive $8,000 per annum, or $7,000 less than we pay to our "Commissioner of Jurors," who has, perhaps, three months' work to do in the year.

But it is said that the expenses of living are higher here than in Washington. Few persons who have resided in both cities will admit this to be so; but conceding it to be true, how does the United States Government pay its employes who are obliged to reside in this City? The Judge of the United States Circuit Court for this District receives a salary of $6,000 a year, or $2,000 less than City Judge BARNARD, and the latter is allowed two private clerks, at salaries of $1,000 each, while the former is allowed none. The United States District Judge—Mr. BLATCHFORD—who is compelled to reside in the City, is paid $4,500 a year, or $500 less than James RYAN, the Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, and $1,500 less than the Chief Clerk of that Court. The head clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this City gets a salary of $3,500, while the head clerks of our General Sessions, Special Sessions, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas get $3,000 each. The first Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court gets $2,500, and the clerks of the lowest grade in either our Superior or Common Pleas Court, and $2,000 less than the first deputy in those Courts. The second Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit was has served in that capacity for fifteen years, receives only $1,200 per annum, or $300 less than the messengers in the Clerk's office of our Court of Special Sessions.

Now let us compare the salaries paid here with those paid to public officers in our own State outside the City. And first we find the Governor of the State getting a salary of $4,000 per annum, the same as that paid to the Clerk of our Assistant Board of Aldermen, and $3,500 less than the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The State Controller, Mr. HOPKINS, gets the salary of $5,500 a year, while two Deputy Clerks of our Board of Supervisors get $3,000 each, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the same Board—Mr. JAMES MCGOWAN—gets $3,000. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer also get $3,500 each, and the Attorney-General $3,000, or $500 less than the third Assistant Clerk to our Board of Aldermen. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the highest Court in the State, receive a salary of $7,000 each, or $3,000 less than the Judges of the Marine Court of this City, and $2,000 less than the Judges of the Superior and Common Pleas Court, or the Recorder, or City Judge. The Judges of the Supreme Court, outside of this City, get $6,000 a year, while those inside get $10,000. No one will pretend that there is this difference in the expenses of living between New-York and other parts of the State; on the contrary, with the exception of the item of house rent, it costs as much to live in Albany, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, or Binghamton, as it does in New-York.

We do not hesitate to say that the salaries of Judges of the higher Courts in this City are too large, but it is certain that if they are not too large, then the salaries of United States Judges, and those of our own State outside of the City, are altogether too small. But with regard to the salaries of Judges of our inferior Courts, and of heads of Departments and their subordinates in this City, there is no disputing the fact that they are almost without exception exorbitant. They were nearly all doubled, and in many cases trebled, during the political reign of the Tammany Ring, and the number of employes in all the Departments was increased far beyond the necessities of the public service, and with the sole object of furnishing places to political friends and retainers of the "Ring." The higher the salaries the heavier the assessments which the Ring would feel justified in levying on their employes for political purposes. During the last few years of Ring rule, these assessments often amounted to fifteen and twenty per cent of the annual salaries of those holding office under the City Government. Now that there is no longer power to enforce the payment of these assessments, the employes of the City can well afford to submit to a reduction of their salaries nearly one-quarter, and then have more money of their own than they had before.

But there should, at all events, be a large reduction in the force employed in nearly every Department, as well as a radical improvement in the character and capacity of the employes. Our Municipal offices, large and small, are nearly all filled today with the appointees of the "Ring," and it is safe to say that three-fourths of them are persons whose education or business capacity would not qualify them to earn one quarter of the salary they are receiving from the City Treasury. If New-York is to continue to pay exorbitant salaries, our citizens have, at least, a right to demand first-class service, and reputable servants in all Departments of the Municipal Government.

Russia and the Jesuits.

It has been currently reported that Russia intends to join Germany and Austria in their crusade against the Jesuits, and the story is creating animated discussion in Europe. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany and Austria involves the need of their taking refuge somewhere, and, were they to choose Russia as an asylum, and be tolerated there, the policy of Prince BISMARCK would be likely to be injuriously affected. It is easy to see that Germany must desire the co-operation of Russia, and for Germany, in her present strong position, to desire a thing, is a long step toward its consummation. The Vienna Press declares that there is no doubt whatever on the subject, and that the Government of the Czar will shortly put forth a rescript banishing all Jesuits from the Russian Empire. That the Ministers of the three Emperors have met at Berlin and debated the subject, is generally asserted, by the continental journals. That any formal action will be taken by Russia is still doubtful, however, partly because of reasons purely technical, and partly, we may surmise, on the score of national policy.

One important fact seems to have been overlooked, hitherto, in the discussion by the European Press, which is that, strictly speaking, the Jesuits have no existence in Russia at all. The Emperor ALEXANDER I., by a ukase, dated Dec. 20, 1816, suppressed the order in St. Petersburg and at Moscow; and, by a second ukase, dated May 13, 1820, the same monarch abolished the Jesuits in the whole Russian Empire. In these documents it is set forth that the Imperial action was taken on the ground that the Order had been guilty of making proselytes of greek, of disobedience to the laws, and of violation of hospitality. Those ukases have never been rescinded, and consequently the Jesuits have no legal status in Russia, however their presence, under various pleas, or assumed names, may have been permitted or ignored. It follows that the mere endorsement of the ukases of ALEXANDER I. would suffice to complete the adhesion of Russia to the policy of Prince BISMARCK, and that no fresh action on the part of that country would be necessary. But there are considerations that may conflict with this supposition. The earlier policy of Russia had been favorable to the Jesuits, and whatever the interests of particular sovereigns, that policy was always thought by Imperial publicists to have been judicious and far-sighted. It is true that PETER the Great suppressed the Jesuits by Imperial rescript, and that this law was enforced down to a hundred years ago. But when the partition of Poland occurred, and several colleges of the Order of Jesus came under Russian sway in the provinces assigned her, it became a matter of warm debate what to do with them. The Empress CATHARINE was strongly persuaded that her new Polish subjects would be dissatisfied and troublesome were the law of PETER the Great applied to them. Therefore that law was not so applied, and the Jesuits were suffered to remain undisturbed throughout Russian Poland. At the same time, the Empress, as head of the Greek Church, made a decree that no Papal Bull could be applied to her dominions. The Jesuits were thereafter allowed to exercise their propaganda in part of Lithuania, and in Western Russia. Subsequently, in 1782, and influenced, it is said, by her favorite, POTEMKIN, CATHARINE put forth a ukase permitting the Jesuits to appoint a Vicar-General for Russia, who, until the re-establishment at Rome, might act as General of the Order. This privilege was at once seized, and the consequences, as regards the nomination of officials, the establishment of colleges, and other proceedings, were finally recognized by Rome, in the ecclesiastical sense, through the Bull of PIUS VI. The succeeding course of the Emperor, ALEXANDER I., sixteen years later, we have already related.

That the ukases of 1816-20 have been gradually suffered to become inoperative, is assumed by the fact that fresh edicts of the same kind are to be issued. Were the existence of those ukases made evident through their enforcement, subsidiaries would hardly be canvassed. What consideration Prince BISMARCK and his Austrian ally propose to offer, is so far a matter of conjecture. That they must offer something seems to follow as a matter of course from a situation wherein what is desired will be an obvious profit to themselves, and no particular object to the third party, Russia, has no special fear of the Jesuits, and has usually found it judicious to tolerate, if not to encourage, them. If the Czar is led to displease a portion of his subjects by taking a contrary course, we may take it for granted that he does not so act without a substantial equivalent.

Kitchen vs. Parlor.

The tyranny of "servant-gal-ism" all housekeepers are familiar with. They have learned by bitter experience the folly of resistance, the hopelessness of any contest with the autocrat of the kitchen, who, like HORACE'S hero, if by no means "*impiger*," is at least "*iracundus inexorabilis acer*." In their most daring hopes they have never arrived at more than making the conditions of their servitude as light as possible. The experienced among them know that they had secured favorable conditions in being allowed undisturbed possession of the parlors and library, a fair proportion of the sleeping apartments, and the use of the dining-room when not required for the guests of the kitchen, or that innumerable and marvelous host of cousins that no well-regulated servant seems able to do without. If to these rights and immunities was added the privilege of having an occasional friend to dinner, and, let us say, every second Sunday out, with an evening in the week, unless the nurse chanced to be invited to a "wake," these were pure acts of grace, demanding the most fervent gratitude. More the boldest housekeeper would not have dared to ask, and for these few but priceless liberties, she was almost content to see her best bonnets "broken in" by the chamber-maid.

While this convention was respected, there was peace at least, if not happiness, in every well-ordered household. But it is the misfortune of an absolute despotism that, like love, it grows by what it feeds on, and piles encroachment on encroachment until submission becomes impossible, patience turns to despair, and "the tyrant learns in some wild hour how much the wretched dare." That appears to be the stage to which this domestic oppression has now reached in Boston where the kitchen has come to dictate who shall be, or rather who shall not be, received in the parlor. The story, to which we referred the other day, is, that the servants of a gentleman at whose house Mr. FROUDE had been staying, gave him united warning that if he continued to harbor the historian they would leave in a body. The employment agencies being in a league with the malcontents, it would have been difficult to replace them, and so Mr. FROUDE, to relieve the perplexity of his friend, insisted on departing. The incident may seem ludicrous to the unreflecting; to the thoughtful mind, especially to the thoughtful housekeeping mind, it assumes an aspect bordering on the tragic. There is poor Mr. FROUDE, for instance. If the servile war against him should become general, his situation while he stays in the country will be truly deplorable. Not only will he be shut out from private hospitality, but even the hotels will be assembled to close their doors to him. He will become a sort of lecturing Ishmael, a philosophic Pariah, driven to seek shelter in dungeons, and to pick up a precarious subsistence on wayside sustenance. And the inconvenience threatened to society at large are hardly less. Friendly intercourse will be little more than a name if one visiting man may be revised by commission from the scullery, and people will, indeed, shut up in their own houses like *ci-devant* parquits, or, perhaps, compelled, in self-defense, to submit to a sentence of the kitchen "council."

The ladies and gentlemen "helping" should remember that the persons whom they permit to feed and house them for a consideration are, after all, human beings like themselves, whom it is neither generous nor prudent to crush too far. We trust that this Boston episode is only a sporadic outbreak, and the encouragement of a general rule

and that in the future, in Kensington, as elsewhere, and down-stairs may rest where they like without interference. But if we are mistaken, and this banishment of Mr. FROUDE is, indeed, the forerunner of a new phase of kitchen rule, then we may look for a social revolution, in which cooks will topple and chamber-maids be overthrown, while rising upon the ruins of the fallen dynasty, a cheerful republic of French flats and Chinese servants offers asylum to the despairing housekeeper.

The Book of Enoch.

The cases of ROSENZWEIG and ANDRE, which have been prominently before the public within the last two or three days, offer fair illustrations of the difficulties which attend the punishment of murderers in this City. ANDRE escaped the gallows through the imbecility of the jury, and ROSENZWEIG, whom every one believes to have been the author of a peculiarly brutal and revolting murder, and who had been committed to prison to serve out a sentence for manslaughter, was released from Sing Sing by a judicial order, and is now to have the privilege of a new trial.

Of the conduct of the jury, which found ANDRE, a man who had pursued his wife through the noon-day streets, and publicly shot her dead on the sidewalk, guilty only of manslaughter in the third degree, there can be but one opinion among intelligent men. The facts of the murder were conclusively proven, and the assassin's defense was that of "temporary emotional insanity." The jury accepted this impudent plea, and attempted to assimilate themselves to the assumed mental condition of the murderer by finding a verdict that only stark lunacy on their part could excuse. ANDRE can now receive no heavier sentence than that of four years' imprisonment, and it is once more demonstrated that the New-York juryman prefers to imperil the peace of the community, and incur the contempt of honest men, rather than subject the murderer to the risk of the gallows.

The case of ROSENZWEIG is only the most recent of a score of instances in which criminals who have been convicted and sentenced by one Court have had their sentences annulled by a higher Court. Certain errors on the part of the prosecution on the occasion of ROSENZWEIG'S trial furnished the pretext for an appeal to the General Term for a new trial, which was promptly granted. It has become the rule, rather than the exception, in our criminal practice to grant new trials upon the most trivial and purely technical grounds. The murderer who may be convicted at a Court of Oyer and Terminer is nearly certain that the verdict will be set aside by the General Term, or that, if the latter Court should happen to decide against him, a further appeal to the Court of last resort at Albany will insure him a new trial. Should his sentence be reaffirmed even by the Court of Appeals, there is still no lack of Judges, like Justice PRATT, of Brooklyn, who will issue orders by which the execution of the sentence can be delayed until the Governor can be induced to exercise the pardoning power. It is hard to decide whether imbecile juries or complaisant Courts are most at fault in securing immunity to murderers. Between the two, however, the murderer is morally certain to successfully defy the law, and, after a brief detention in the City Prison, to resume his liberty and his criminal career.

The jurors care nothing for public opinion, and therefore it is comparatively useless to try to persuade or force him to do his duty. Were public sentiment, however, unanimous in denouncing the readiness of Courts to grant new trials upon frivolous and technical grounds, and the impertinence of Magistrates who interfere to set aside the decrees of other Judges of coördinate jurisdiction, there might be some hope of improvement. Our common law, and to a great extent our criminal practice, is derived from England. In that country, however, a murderer rarely secures a new trial, and never, unless it is manifest that injustice has been done him on his original trial, or unless new evidence has come to light. Here, on the contrary, the slightest pretext is a sufficient ground for setting aside a verdict and reopening the case. Our Courts must be taught that this trifling with justice, this perversion of criminal practice into a mere duel between opposing counsel to be prolonged from Court to Court, so long as the least technicality on which to base a bill of exceptions can be found, must cease. Courts do not exist to promote the cause of petti-fogging, but to secure and enforce justice, and unless our judiciary can be made to comprehend and act upon this theory, New-York will rapidly revert to a condition of semi-barbarism.

An Offense Against Decency.

The Society for the Suppression of Obscene Publications, which has already made the infamous business against which it was difficult and dangerous, has lately turned its attention to the quack physicians and unscrupulous druggists who advertise and sell books of the most revolting character, under the pretext that they are legitimate medical treatises. In this action the Society will be heartily sustained by the public. The evil which is thus attacked is a great and growing one. These so-called medical books and circulars are quite as disgusting and demoralizing as are the professedly obscene publications which are sold less openly. The vendors are well aware that their obscenity is their only salable quality. It is among the young that their customers are principally sought and found. Men are employed to distribute circulars advertising these atrocious works in the public streets, and these wretches are instructed to place the circulars in the hands of boys and of very young girls. Scenes of the same disgusting literature are introduced into girls' schools, and a systematic effort is thus made to corrupt the young of either sex. A more wicked business than this it is hardly possible to conceive.

Heretofore the miscreants engaged in this shameful trade have escaped punishment. The Police have been unwilling to proceed against them without a warrant, and in this they pretended that decency dictated the character which it is always difficult to obtain. This has been quietly accepted by our magistrates. We have received numerous communications complaining of this evil, and of the immunity which it has enjoyed, and have had abundant evidence of the injury which are daily made to corrupt young people through the medium of these publications. It is earnestly to be hoped that the authorities will promptly lend their aid to the complete suppression of this traffic, and to the punishment of the scoundrels who are engaged in it. Of the two, these quacks are, if possible, more guilty than the vendors of undisguised obscenity, since the latter are content to seek their customers among men and boys, while the latter strive to sully and ruin the pure souls of innocent girls.

Responsibilities of Passenger Carriers.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the comfort of the traveling public, in these days of railroad despotism, that the growing disposition of the companies to class their passengers as live freight, and to treat them accordingly, has received, in quick succession, two decided rebuffs. The sharp lesson taught by Mr. COLEMAN'S well-deserved triumph over the New-Haven road, to which reference was made on Sunday, has received admirable and timely reinforcement in the verdict gained by Mrs. AVERY D. PUTNAM against the City railway Company on the cars of which her husband was murdered. The moral of these cases is manifest, and may be profitably considered, both by the companies and the public. The former will learn that passengers, after all, have rights which a higher power than even a railway corporation is ready to enforce. The latter will see, with hardly less amusement and satisfaction, that it needs but a little pluck and perseverance to force from the richest companies the fulfillment of its obligations.

The precedent set in Mr. PUTNAM'S case is, if possible, more valuable than that furnished by Mr. COLEMAN'S gallant fight. The former verdict establishes the important principle that passenger carriers shall be bound to protect the passenger in transit, not only against injury from the fault of the carrier or his agents, but from external violence as well. This construction in substance has been held by an Illinois tribunal; we are glad to see it reiterated here. There can be no doubt that it is as sound in law as it is in accord with every dictate of common sense. If common carriers are to be responsible for damage or robbery of their dead freight, why not, *a fortiori*, for injury to their more valuable human cargo? The contract into which the passenger enters is to be carried for a fixed sum safely to his destination. If in any way, without fault of the passenger, and through the negligence of the carrier, this contract is broken, it seems right that the carrier should suffer.

But it is only fair that if the companies are to be held to this strict accountability, their power of dealing with law-breakers should be somewhat enlarged. If all conductors, for example, on our street-cars were sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, or as special policemen with limited and well-defined powers of arrest, the passenger would at once gain renewed sense of security, ruffianism would be deterred, and the conductor himself would feel redoubled confidence and courage in dealing with unruly characters. The suggestion has been made before. It is worth at least careful consideration.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some one writing to a scientific journal proposes a plan for making buildings absolutely fire-proof, which consists in constructing metal-lined reservoirs in the walls and roofs, to be filled with water. Of course, water will not burn, and the inventor therefore claims that his water-lined houses will be protected against the flames, except in cases where the heat of a conflagration is so great as to convert all the water into steam. This invention may be good so far as it goes, but it is certainly susceptible of considerable improvement. Why, for example, need the walls be filled with water only? They might, with equal safety, be made reservoirs of lemonade or coffee or tea, and constructed with taps, so that the owner could have a beverage ready at his hand whenever he should be thirsty. The lemonade would be drinkable in ordinary circumstances, and in case of fire the tea and coffee would be heated so as to be fit for the refreshment of firemen. Naturally, coffee so prepared would not be of the best quality, but then most of us have been compelled to drink so much bad coffee that we should probably find it rather an improvement on the sort of article furnished by our landladies.

A murderer was hung on Wednesday in Pennsylvania, who was decidedly a new variety of his extremely undesirable class. This man, MOORE, had murdered his wife, was found guilty, and has finally been executed. Of course, he pleaded "not guilty" at his trial, and subsequently maintained his innocence up to the hour of his appearance on the scaffold. But at this point he threw aside the routine which previous murderers have followed. He neither professed to be innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted, neither did he generously forgive his persecutors, and invite every one present to meet him in glory. On the contrary, he merely asked them on the scaffold to pray for him, and then died in a quiet and decent way. There has been so much forgiveness lavished from the scaffold at the hands of unprotected Judges and Jurymen, and so much freedom in the average murderer's invitations to the public to meet him in heaven, that the Pennsylvania murderer's conduct is a pleasing aberration upon established custom.

That distinguished ornament of the financial community, Mr. HAVEMEYER, whose habit of manipulating the bonds and corporate securities of other men has frequently made him the object of unpleasant attentions on the part of the Police, has just been released from Sing Sing, and is temporarily stopping at the Tombs, until such time as he shall be gratified with a new cell. We are now told that since his recent commitment to Sing Sing Mr. HAVEMEYER has become a member, and we may, therefore, expect that, at the conclusion of his forthcoming trial, he will either be honorably discharged, or, as the news will be cast for a few months to come, be elected President of the United States.

The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, in a sermon preached on Sunday last, in which he discussed the question of the future punishment of the wicked, declared that he could not believe that the Almighty would have delayed his remedial mail of the universe, and left the heathen of the whole world to perish eternally, when the means of salvation was then within the reach of Christendom. He could not believe that the vast majority of the human race were to be consigned to eternal misery. However, he has now changed his mind, and believes that the Almighty will be able to remedy that oversight, and if not as at present a maniac, he will probably find next heaven to be to his advantage when he appears again before a jury.

The news that an expedition of three thousand men is to be sent by the Khedive of Egypt, from Zanzibar into the interior, has been variously interpreted. The object of the expedition is clear to any one who remembers that Sir SAMUEL BAKER, who is now supposed to be in the neighborhood of the Albert Nyanza, was sent out by the Khedive, at the head of a large force, with orders to conquer and annex to Egypt the Lake region of Central Africa. Now, that the English and German expeditions are to be sent to the same region, by way of Zanzibar, the Egyptian ruler doubtless fears that BAKER'S scheme may be defeated. He, therefore, intends to send reinforcements to Sir SAMUEL, and, at the same time, to frustrate the European expeditions. This explanation makes his conquest in sending troops to Zanzibar entirely intelligible, whereas the theory that he designs to help Livingstone, or to suppress the slave trade, is by no means in accordance with his character.

If we may judge from a recent very notable case, the plea of emotional insanity does not succeed nearly so well in Paris as in San Francisco, and Mrs. FAIR will do wisely to restrict her exploits to the latter city or New-York. A young man named OLIVIER DE KERMEL, of position and fortune in Brittany, killed his brother from motives of jealousy, and promptly proceeded to surrender himself to justice. Although the plea of hereditary insanity, urged for the defense, occasioned a postponement pending medical inquiry, the Assize Court of Finisterre declined to admit it as a valid excuse for the crime, and condemned the assassin to penal servitude for life. An appeal to the Court of Cassation in Paris has only served to confirm the sentence of the Court below.

That inexplicable creature known as the "railroad fiend" is again at work, and appears to be devoting himself especially to the effort of throwing trains off the track on the road between Springfield and Hartford. In one night lately, three separate trains found the track incumbered with "ties," near Enfield Bridge, with the evident intent of causing a calamity, which, fortunately was so far baffled that only in one case did anything serious occur, and then only the engine was thrown from the track. The watchfulness of the engineers prevented disasters in these cases, which would have certainly been attended with great loss of life, but the like good fortune may not follow the attempts of the "fiend" in the future, and it is the duty of the authorities to use all possible endeavors to bring the persons guilty of these dastardly outrages to justice. In the cases to which we have referred, a mad has been arrested against whom there is reasonable suspicion, and if, upon full investigation, it shall appear that he is the guilty person, his punishment should be severe and summary. The dangers of traveling by railroad are sufficiently serious without the addition of those purposely prepared.

Such inability to get news from any place less remote than Japan as the *Herald* displays, might suggest that sheet a burlesque upon journalism. Yesterday it announced in its Washington dispatches that the German War Minister had ordered, in consequence of the disturbed political condition of France, that the fare should be increased to all emigrants leaving Germany. Nothing of the sort is known in Washington outside of some heated imaginations. In the same number of the *Herald*, which contained this astonishing item, was the statement that the loss by the Broadway fire yesterday morning, was two millions of dollars. The loss, after careful computation, proves to be one hundred thousand dollars, and was stated yesterday by the TIMES, when the figures were yet unreduced, and, of course, only an approximation could be made, at sixty thousand dollars. The few people who still consider the *Herald* a newspaper will soon recover from the delusion.

If Mrs. Jellyby were still living, this would be the proudest moment of her life. Africa is in the ascendant. Three expeditions are forthwith about to descend on that devoted quarter of the globe, and, for aught we know, our Uplift contemporary may be organizing a fourth—"with unexampled liberality," &c. The expedition of the Geographical Society of Berlin is to be on a magnificent scale, and no doubt the Khedive's will exhibit all the regardlessness of expense which characterizes that progressive Prince. Before long, we shall have a "Grand Central African Railroad" quoted in Wall-street; and when Messrs. JAY GOULD & Co. have succeeded in making "a corner on Africa," her cup of sorrows will indeed be full. Let us hope that there may, meantime, be no reaction, leading people to exclaim, with poor Jellyby, "I have Africa!"

The *Nonconformist*, the special organ of Mr. MILL, M. P., the Anti-State Church champion in the British House of Commons, has lately published some valuable statistics in reference to church accommodation in England. It roughly estimates that over ten million dollars has been expended on church buildings in thirty-four large cities and towns since 1851. The relative strength of the various religious bodies, as indicated by provision for public worship, is set as follows:

SITTINGS IN 1873.	Twenty Large Towns.	Thirty-four Large Towns.
Church of England	292,072	392,470
Congregationalists	80,282	315,340
Wesleyans	68,998	113,844
Baptists	79,812	150,033
Roman Catholics	32,000	52,000
Primitive Methodists	20,128	70,000
United Methodists	34,709	58,856

"Gli Ugonotti" is to be sung this evening at the Academy of Music. The second performance of Meyerbeer's immortal work was an exceedingly fine one, and an improved representation, even, may be looked for this night. Miss Pauline Lucca, as heretofore, will be Valentine, Signor Nicolini "Raoul de Nangis," as he does at the Terrace Garden Theatre this evening. The second of M. Pappenheim's recitations will take place in the lecture-room of Dr. Chapin's church, at the corner of Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., this afternoon.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's Grocery, No. 5 Tenth-row: 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 32°; 3 P. M., 34°; 6 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average temperature yesterday, 34°.

Next coming down to the special consideration and duties of the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, we find that as a consequence of those rights, nobody presents himself to claim the recovery of the money misappropriated by Tweed, Connolly, &c. Hence, then, the rights of the State to sue for

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC Bonds, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield over seven per cent. income in gold.

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 80 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the carmel-splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that the new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at 90,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend as careful investments, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample land security on which these bonds rest; in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and franchises, the lands of the Company thus far sold, have realized 40 per cent. more than the grant averages about 23,000 acres over 'mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. GOLD SINKING BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

Real Estate Transactions.

For today the following auctions are announced at which real estate, or notes, will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

By Hugh M. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Henry E. Davies, Esq., referee, the five-story and basement brick store and tenement, known as No. 49 Cedar-st., on the north side of Cedar-st., 17 feet 8½ inches front by 100 feet 3 inches deep; lot 25 by 100 running across Nassau-st.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, James H. Coman, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick dwelling and French-stores, Nos. 222 and 224 East 34th-st., 37.4 feet east of 2d-av., 20 ft by half the block in depth.

By H. F. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, four lots on the north-east corner of Manhattan-ave and the King's Bridge road; also, lot No. 125, same estate, eight lots on the south-east corner of Manhattan-ave and the King's Bridge road.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR A FIRST-class house fly Central Park lots, elegantly located, between 8th-av. and the Boulevard. Address T. L. Box A., Times Office.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE three first-class dwellings just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 (3 houses), 110 feet easterly from three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; business well adapted for stores or manufactories; fine view of the rivers; no objection to light, especially to for printers desirous of a good printing light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; no reasonable objection to show this building. Address or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 320 South-st.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 191 Broadway.
Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT LARGE property, 164 feet deep, on Lexington-av., 100 of nearly two full lots, with a four-story brick building on it suitable for manufacturing or other purposes; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM BENEDICT, No. 14 Broadway, or PETER CARTER, No. 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—THE valuable premises known as Nos. 1,410 and 1,412 Broadway, east side, between 39th and 40th sts., on reasonable terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Bankers, Branch office No. 24 East 39th-st., Union square.

$8,000 CAN BE PLACED ON A $12,000 city lot; owner will consider a second mortgage; no brokerage charged. Apply to HIMES, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS 3-story-and-basement brick dwelling, Nos. 229 and 241 West 44th-st. Inquire on premises, or of T. WALLIS, No. 249 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

A beautiful house and grounds at Rosalie, one of the most attractive places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 17 minutes from Elizabeth, 17 from Newark, 40 from New-York.

Also houses and lots of various prices to suit all who love a pleasant home. Call on

W. W. DILLIS, Rosalie, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., with best water, 1½ hour rail-road, 45 minutes from New-York; villa, house, stable, &c., with the last ideas of light and ventilation, have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive; commanding fine views of the Sound; in the midst of surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS KOHLER, No. 304 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Squire Place; 100 acres tillage land, large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses, laundry, &c., &c.; also, a new house commanding splendid views of Long Island Sound, from Greenwich to Rowayton, and the surrounding country; two hours from Cedar, via New-York and New-Haven and Harlem Railroads. Price $18,000; $8,000 may remain on mortgage. Inquire of MORGAN, No. 7 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOMES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. CASPER P. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE FARM,
AT SIX MILE-RUN, N. J.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 3,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The very valuable farm of 90 acres, opposite residence of Gen. C. Ludlow, on Penn-av. Turnpike, near Six Mile Run, N. J., at 2 P. M. of the day above named.

Dwelling-house, several tenant houses, and barns; also, about 40 tons of hay cut in a season, three miles from Voorhees station. Five miles from Newark.

CARLISLE & HAMILTON,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.
ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22, 1872.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF BREWERY AND FIXTURES,
IN BOSTON, MASS.

The undersigned, executors of Moses H. Williams, deceased, will sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,

the valuable property known as "Haddock's Brewery," at South Boston, Mass.

Lot of 6¼ acres, buildings in good order, steam-engine, boiler, vats, and other fixtures.

CAROLINE E. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Executors.
ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23, 1872.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOSES TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX' SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AND MADISON-AV. AND MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the executrix of Floyd S. Horton, deceased.

WEST FARMS—About twenty acres of land, with the improvements thereon, on the Southern Boulevard and the Bronx River, in the town of West Farms. The Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad now being completed, passes through this property, which will be cut into lots, and sold with plan of sale, and will be open to view to purchasers.

MADISON-AV. AND MADISON-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick dwelling, known as No. 24 East Washington-square, (Nos. 20 to 24.)

WEST WASHINGTON-MARKET.—Valuable lot, with twenty brick four-story and basement stores, and two-story brick stable, 16x40 feet, on rear of Lot 21 to 24. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—By virtue of the order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, in the manner below, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," not printing all the real estate of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, but belonging to the Company, heretofore previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. Dated, New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

MOSES TAYLOR,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 45 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the same place.

NATHAN HORAN'T,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

WM. TREAT BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. B. STEVENSON & SON—WILL, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., THE MOST VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK CORNER LOT,

7TH-AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 59TH-ST., 25 feet front, and more or less in depth, in front of the entrance to the grand south-side drive, bridle-path, and road for pedestrians; 100 feet above the water, the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 31 Pine-st. and No. 257 5th-av.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee in the suit of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., vs. Peter Rogers, Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., and Nos. 40 and 42 Ann-st., the valuable leases and stores; gas and water to each house. For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 34 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 40TH-st. near 6th-av.; four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, entire width, in complete order; most desirable; will be ready for the Winter, or longer, if desired. Apply to RIGBY & CLARK, Real Estate Agents, 1 Madison-square, corner 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 6 20TH-ST., between Fourth and Madison-avs., seventeen rooms; No. 41 29th-st., thirteen rooms; all four stories. Apply to S. G. BEAD, No. 39 East 20th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID CONSTRUCTION—SUPERB FIRE-PROOF VAULTS BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores Nos. 47 and 49 Broome-st., each 25 feet front and basement with all the improvements and fixtures; also, the store No. 51 Broome-st. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 39 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 197 Broadway, corner Murray-st. Store, basement, and sub-cellar. Size 20 feet. Possession Jan. 1 next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE: Helena, Little Rock, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrivaled control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD, with these facts, earnest investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & SCOTTSWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on daily balances.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest available at all business centres. Collections made on all points.

RIGHT DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on San Francisco.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission for cash. Carefully selected investment securities for sale.

We especially recommend the 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION AS A prime security, fully entitled to the confidence of all investors. PRICE 90 and INTEREST. Pamphlets and circulars relating to the bonds furnished on application.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

As a permanent investment they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The undersigned, executor of M. P. Williams, deceased, will sell at auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 2,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

the very valuable farm of 90 acres, opposite residence of Gen. C. Ludlow, on Penn-av. Turnpike, near Six Mile Run, N. J., at 2 P. M. of the day above named.

Dwelling-house, several tenant houses, and barns; also, about 40 tons of hay cut in a season, three miles from Voorhees station. Five miles from Newark.

CARLISLE & HAMILTON,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.
ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22, 1872.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF BREWERY AND FIXTURES,
IN BOSTON, MASS.

The undersigned, executors of Moses H. Williams, deceased, will sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30,
at 11 o'clock P. M.,

the valuable property known as "Haddock's Brewery," at South Boston, Mass.

Lot of 6¼ acres, buildings in good order, steam-engine, boiler, vats, and other fixtures.

CAROLINE E. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Executors.
ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 133 miles through rich prairie and timber land, and connecting at both points with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt seventy thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the belt.

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns also 3,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, of WILLIAMS & GUION; SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. B. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 1½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the westward line of the GREAT THROUGH ROUTE in Ontario, and will be the best, shortest, and cheapest line from Detroit and Buffalo to Portland, Boston, and Eastern Destinations.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 52 PINE-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, free of tax, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contributed handsomely nine years for dividends to the shareholders, which of late years have been paid with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING SPECIAL ADVANCES ON INTEREST OF DEPOSITS.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
89 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond-driven securities.

Price: Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $106.50; accruing interest, Jan. 1, 1872, $106.216.

Nebraska bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $106.216.

Choice lots for sale below par by

CHARLES T. DEXTER & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
SECURITY
LIFE INS. AND ANNUITY CO.,

No. 52 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 27, 1872.

An extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the scrip of this Company will be paid on and after the 16th day of December next, to the holders of such scrip as shall be registered at the close of business on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed from 12 M. of that day until 10 A. M. of the 16th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC E. ADAIR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILBERT, No. 40 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

THE RECENT DECISION OF THE Supreme Court of the United States in relation to the validity of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company's Funding Bonds, holding the city of Mobile responsible for the payment of said bonds, renders it necessary that all the bonds or interest coupons which may be presented for payment at the office of the City Treasurer, in New-York, on and after the 1st day of December next, should be stamped "Paid under protest."

ROBERT T. HAWES, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 24 AND 26 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors, and for the transaction of other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company are closed and will be opened on the 18th of December next.

CHARLES DAY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th day of DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of December next, both inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. & G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 29 Pine-st.,
Clerks.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 9, prox., and reopened Jan. 8, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE
Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

Forty-five miles long, entirely completed and equipped. FIRST Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Principal payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holders of such bonds profit, besides 7 per cent. interest, upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps, and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly-coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed railroad, running from Logansport, through the celebrated Wabash Coal Fields.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

At par and accrued interest. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the finest locations running from New-York City—THE THIRD LINE—EAST OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, securing the largest interest and promising the surest profit.

Price 80 and interest.

We believe these one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS.

FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON BANKERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

EXECUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Nov. 29 to Dec. 16, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BEAMMALL, Secretary.

SAFE-DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding class, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of OIL Mariposa Securities that the office, at present open at No. 111 Broadway, will be closed on and after Dec. 1, 1872, at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock.

WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank the 1st day of January and July. Present rate of interest SIX per cent. Money deposited on or before Dec. 7 will bear interest from that date. Bank No. 66 Bowery, second door south of Canal-st. Open every day for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

R. A. QUINTARD, President.
SETH M. DARROW, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 692 and 694 3d-av., corner 45th-st.

Money deposited on or before Dec. 7 will bear interest from Dec. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, in sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRIST. SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 260 and 262 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight-st. Six per cent. interest allowed.
ASSETS, $10,250,275 26.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, Eighth-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before Dec. 5 draws interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $4,357,407 39. Surplus, $620,980 85.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered 1819. Open daily. Office for Circular. No. 108 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due DEC. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day by GERRELLEY, MORRIS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, sitting at Asheville, in a proceeding, there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings, between the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and Charles Caldwell, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the decree of the said above-mentioned Court, for the purpose, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at Salisbury, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, at public auction, for cash, all the valuable assets, including rolling stock and property of every kind and description belonging to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bids will be received on account of the purchase money in such to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the satisfaction of the same, &c., may be credited with their debts to payment of the amounts for which the property shall fail to sell, and to pay the debts, claims pro rata.

Which the Western North Carolina Railroad Company is justly indebted, will be more of the assets applicable ratably pro rata in the discharge of the same.

Terms made known at the time of sale. Deeds will be given to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money.

The road, from Salisbury to Asheville, which is completed and running to Old Fort, Mcdowell County, N. C., covers a distance of 133 miles, and is mostly graded.

The track and road-bed of the same is in good condition, and the equipments of the road are as follows:

Ten locomotive engines, ten passenger cars, two baggage cars, one hundred and twenty-seven box cars, twenty-seven platform cars, one caboose car.

The track and road-bed of the same is in good condition, and the equipments of the road are as follows:

The selling debt is $1,500,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of..... 1,500,000
And further debt on the property..... 1,000,000
Total.....$4,000,000

The selling debt is $1,500,000, and the Commissioners will be ready to receive bids for the same at the office of the undersigned, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December next.

P. S. GAITHER,
of Morganton, N. C.
MAGGE ERWIN,
of Asheville, N. C.
Nov. 2, '72.

BY ELLIOTT & DAVIS,
No. 135 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers. Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds at auction; special attention to private sales of property. Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sale every Tuesday at 12 M.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., referee), the valuable store and dwelling property, No. 27 North-east corner Chatham and Mulberry-sts., 21 ft. 6 in. front by 100 ft. deep.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, November fourteenth, (14), between twelve and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Messrs. Miller, Wilkins & Company, as auctioneers, by the undersigned, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, the following-described bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which bonds were issued by said Company, and made payable to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustee, and which bonds were secured on the mortgage of said Company, dated the first day of August, 1870, and recorded in the Register's office of the county of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of August, 1870, to secure the payment of said bonds, and which bonds were issued upon the security of a tract of land, and the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Michigan, and personal property in Michigan, the same described and only recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which bonds were issued by said Company, and made payable to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustee, and which bonds were secured on the mortgage of said Company, dated the first day of August, 1870, and recorded in the Register's office of the county of Marquette, in the State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of August, 1870, to secure the payment of said bonds, and which bonds were issued upon the security of a tract of land, and the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Michigan, and personal property in Michigan, the same described and only recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, for the principal

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW STEAMSHIP ARRANGEMENT. AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUBA.....Wednesday, Nov. 6.
JAVA.....Wednesday, Nov. 13.
MALTA.....Wednesday, Dec. 4.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 18.
CUBA.....Wednesday, Jan. 1.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $150, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For passage or plans and general information apply at the Company's offices, No. 4 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER No. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, at safest, speediest, comfortably, and cheapest rates by any other route or line.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Nov. 9....CALIFORNIA....Saturday, Dec. 21
Saturday, Nov. 16....ANCHORIA....Saturday, Dec. 28
Saturday, Dec. 14....INDIA....Saturday, Jan. 4
Saturday, Dec. 21....CALIFORNIA....Saturday, Jan. 11
Saturday, Dec. 28....AUSTRALIA....Saturday, Jan. 18

Cabin passage, $80 gold, or $100 currency.
Excursion tickets, 14 days, $140 currency.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.

For tickets to or from Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or Queenstown, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, Gregory.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
GRAND DUKE.....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 4 P. M.
CANADA, Wilson.....Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Andrews, Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S FAST STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

This splendid route is the favorite route for the Continent. Will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SUMNOTT....Saturday, Nov. 30
LABRADOR.....Saturday, Dec. 7
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, Dec. 14
St. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First cabin.....$140 | Second cabin.....$70

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most desirable line, as their baggage will transit by English railway and the discomfort of a Custom-House search is thereby saved time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock at the latest.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Exc.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ARRAGON, Western.....Wednesday, Dec. 4
ARRAGON, Western.....Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Bristol.....$30
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply to the GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER 20, N. R. (FOOT OF CANAL-ST.), EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Tuck.....Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forster.....Dec. 4, at 3½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Fagerman.....Dec. 18, at 3 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Brierley.....Dec. 25, at 3½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Jan. 1, at 3 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

ZAMAN LINE FOR NUREMBERGH AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
And every following THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 8 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$100 | First cabin.....$400
To London.....80 | To London.....320
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....360

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, Ga.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
ST. LOUWDEN, Agent, No. 21 Wall-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier 3 of 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEMING & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green.

Insurance by the line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points in the West and Southwest.
Through tickets and bills of lading in connection with the Georgia Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GEORGE LEE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA PROMENADE AND VUELTA ABAJO.
New-York and Havana. Semi-weekly Line.
Steamer Fire Fly, Capt. Sherer, at 5 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Government), sails Nov. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only), Sat., Dec. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only), Sat., Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Sat., Dec. 21
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE LEE, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New Iron Clipper Steam-ships, viz:

CARMARTHEN.....1,500 tons.

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Rayhouse,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Thirty-first-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Passage money, including provisions, steerage rates from Bristol, Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, as lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, and other ports in the Continent, and for Montreal, Quebec, and other ports in the Dominion, and for Western points. For freight and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green, N. Y.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., by first-class steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Nov. 26.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 28.
CHARLTON, (sch.) R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 30.

For freight accommodations for passengers, through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the Southern Railroad to Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and all points on the Charlotte, Columbia, Cheraw, and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to points not reached by the railroads.

Freight taken at reasonable rates, and forwarded promptly. This line offers unrivaled facilities for the transportation of cotton, and guarantees to forward it with the utmost dispatch. Compresses and extensive cotton sheds are at the wharves of the Company in Charleston, and cotton will be forwarded from the interior without delay.

For further information apply to the Company's office, No. 3 Dock, Chambers and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 3 Dock, Chambers-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-PANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

FIRST AND THIRD OF EACH MONTH.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 M. on the first and third of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30—Steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. TAFFE, touching at Acapulco, San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departure Dec. 1, 1872, and 3d of each month, connecting with fine Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 3 P. M. of Nov. 30.

Dec. 15—Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 26, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

C. E. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

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C. E. BABY, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PPLICATIONS FOR HORSES ARE RECEIVED at the THIRD Sycamore Stable, No. 40 East 41st-st., near Madison-av., and at the Second Sycamore Stable, No. 23 West 33d-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO RISKS. CLARKE WHARVES.

HORSES — BARGAINS. — MACHINES. — Wanted, immediately, a full line of Harness, for every description of work. Also, carriage robes in every quality. C. DURETTE & CO., 6 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE BROUGHAMS, Victoria Phaetons, Open Park Phaetons, Light Roadwagons, and every other style finish carriages and buggies, new and second hand, for sale at 3 Warren-st.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 3 Broadway.

WANTED — A VETERINARY SURGEON, Apply to Doctor Horse Clipping Machine Co., No. 241 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

HORSES ELIPTED FOR 75 BY WALLER & SORTER, No. 54 Exchange-pl., two doors west of Broadway. Doctor Horse Clipping Machine for sale or hire.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, Bo-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market to be had, prices reasonable. MAGNUS STEBBINS, No. 164 Fulton-st., near Williams.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, BLACK POINTS, 7 years old, weighs 1,100 pounds; sound; suitable for family or double harness; pretty gentle; going to Europe. No. 21 East 124th-st., private stable.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY Park, to let. Inquire on premises, No. 223 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; owner going to Europe. Apply at No. 278 Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

HAS

BARGAINS

IN

GUIPURE CAPES,

GUIPURE LACES,

THREAD LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.

Office, No. 161 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
CASH ASSETS.....$370,675

DIRECTORS.

W. E. APPLETON, CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JAMES BRYCE,
H. W. BELCHER, FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN, CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BROSSON, A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN C. HOADLEY, JOHN H. MYERS,
T. B. CODLINGTON, JOHN E. NICHOLS,
GEO. C. COLLINS, Z. SANSON,
HENRY DAY, G. W. SWALLOW,
SAM'L D. DAY, WM. REDMOND,
DENNING DUER, GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, R. W. RODMAN,
W. H. FOGG, JOHN H. RUDDY,
FREDERICK GAMS, MARCUS SPRING,
R. E. GETTY, ROBERT SQUIRES,
JOHN GIBON, E. R. STRANGE,
PRESTON H. HODGES, E. R. STRANGE, JR.,
ROBERT HOLLINGSWORTH, WILLIAM STURGIS,
WILSON G. HUNT, JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KUTCHING, WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON

LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels at New-York insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIBON, President.
WM. H. MANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have overtaken the companies of this country in the present year. Its holders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies has had reason to doubt the ability of the company to pay its losses promptly and to the full amount of the policy. The RESOLUTE is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

THO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Statement of condition of the Company after the Boston Fire.

Capital.....$300,000
Gross Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872.....
Total.....$600,000
Gross amount of policies on burnt district in Boston.....
Amount reinsured.....137,000
Assets after paying Boston losses, if there were no salvage.....$185,000

The Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department having upon investigation of the Company's condition, made it his requirement, dated forty per cent, as the amount to be called in to restore the Company to make good the impairment of capital by allowing a reinsurance fund over the outstanding risks; such call of forty per cent, payable in cash, has been assessed accordingly. This call of $600,000 upon the stockholders is a call of time, and is furnished by the individual stockholders, which pledge, as far as it has been subscribed to, is secured.

HENRY E. BROWNE, President.
HENRY HALL, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES correctly furnished, and POLICIES on Companies RUSHED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SHIPMAN,
No. 6 Pine-st., basement.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 206 Fulton-st., corner 14th-av., and No. 828 6th-av., corner 28th-st., American watches, solid silver and Sheffield plate. Fine gold jewelry, diamonds, watches and clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE MEMORIAL SERMON OF THE late FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., will be preached in Trinity Church, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock a. m., by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 27 MADISON-AV., opposite NEW-HAVEN DEPOT. Apartments and Restaurant. Also, a few elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, for GENTLEMEN and their WIVES. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

A. GALLAGHER.

STUYVESANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors, NEW-YORK. Apartments Single and Suites Unfurnished. Rooms, with Restaurant. Lunch, Dinner and Supper. Open Day and Night. LEWIS & GOSS & ALLEN, Proprietors.

APARTMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK HOME, Up-Town Office, No. 241 West 23d-st., Fourth Boarding and Sleeping Department. Rooms can be engaged for parties, with or without board. Also, a few single rooms. Apply at the office, or address MRS. HOME, Box No. 1,382, New-York Post-office.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED Apartments, with board, can obtain them at No. 10 East 20th-st., corner of Broadway. Rooms can be engaged for parties coming to the opera. For further apply to MRS. T. COLES, No. 1,357 Broadway.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-houses and direct boarders free. We solicit boarders to patronize the GENUINE & CO., No. 6 Broadway.

No. 136 WEST 14TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a few pleasant rooms in one of the finest locations in the City; private family; only a few boarders taken.

No. 213 EAST 51ST-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, together or separately; large closets; bath and cold water; family private.

A SUITE OF CHEERFUL LY-FURNISHED apartments, to let for housekeeping, corner of Sackett, in brown-stone house, No. 68, Wyckoff-st.

No. 116 WAVERLY-PLACE, BE-tween 6th and 4th avs.—To let, unfurnished, two favorable rooms on second floor; and two on third floor; rent low; best reference required.

A FRONT PARLOR, AND LARGE room on second floor; to let with board; American family; no other boarders; private house; terms moderate. 7 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a lady, unable for one or two gentlemen; apply for three days at No. 11 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor, suitable for a large family, can be had with private table on reasonable terms to the right sort of boarders. Address, for one week, 1,000 Post-office.

No. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Union-sq.—Suites of rooms, 1st, second and third floors, with private table only.

No. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16th-st.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single; first class table. References exchanged.

No. 388 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS additional apartments, with private tables, to rent to families who are not yet booked.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR 19TH-ST.—A parlor and bedroom, well furnished, to let to a gentleman; breakfast if desired.

No. 40 CLEVELAND-ST.—ONE OR TWO choice rooms, furnished, to let for the Winter to gentlemen only.

No. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, en suite or single; private table if desired; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A second floor to a small private family, reading at No. 115 East 30th-st.

A NICE ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 107 West 18th-st.

No. 23 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one large room; also a few table boarders taken in house and table first class.

No. 23 WEST 33D-ST.—THIRD FLOOR large room; also, upper side room, with board.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 8 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

REV. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 128 and 130 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 36 Madison-av.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 3½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 659 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

PIERRE'S INSTITUTE,

Miss M. A. T. PHILLIPS, Principal,

No. 16 West 34th-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.). A thoroughly limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Mrs. Phillips refers by permission to Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

REMOVAL.

MRS. STEVANUS REED'S English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen on the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,

NOS. 7 AND 9 EAST 33D-ST., near Central Park, 3rd-av., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. 32nd year (no extra) days for board, tuition, bathing, fuel, lights, &c. Full corps of teachers. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

T. G. SCRIBNER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Home for strangers.

J. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL, for making boys manly, self-reliant, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1855.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 683, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 6th-av.,

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 16.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GERARD INSTITUTE, NO. 8 EAST 40TH-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, situated in the finest ground of the city. Prospectus sent on application. Pupils will be received at any time. Gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts of home. Mlle. GERARD, Principal. Refers to Mount Vernon & Lenox, No. 48 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 39 Union-square.

MRS. PETERS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill, av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age. Terms, $1,000. Pupils received at any time. They will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their intellectual, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL." FOR children's home and private recitation rooms for LADIES. Reopens Oct. 1. Objects, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not entering the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Box 15 West 38th-st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen, No. 12 East 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. J. T. MEREDITH'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 211 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 26 West 23d-st., proprietor for Chickering.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Bentley Creek, L. I. The principal and his wife address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WEST Plains, N. Y. Principal D. S. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF THREE years' experience will give private instruction in classics, modern languages and studies. Excellent testimonials, and Offer references. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

HOTELS.

AIKEN HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Has passed into the hands of new proprietors; has been thoroughly refitted, and is now open for guests; is a desirable new hotel, and is now complete in every appointment. Parties desiring to spend the Winter will find the rooms are large and well-ventilated, all of home-like comfort pervades the house. For circulars and further information, apply to HASKELL & PEGG, Aiken, S. C., or G. H. JEDIDAH & Co., No. 185 Fulton-st., New-York, Clerk at the office.

MILLINERY.

FURS—ALASKA SETS $12, WORTH $20; Children's Ermine, $6, worth $10. Velvet ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Bonnets, Ladies' Hats. All at reduced prices. PENN'S MILLINERY, No. 687 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT OF
Miss PAULINE LUCCA AS VALENTINE,
Mme. L'WISINGER, vocalist SANZ,
Sig. VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, COUDOU, JAMET, SAUTERAY, &c., &c.
GRAND MATINEE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Director begs to announce that UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION TO MATINEES WILL BE 50 CENTS.

to all parts of the House.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
MONDAY, Dec. 2,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON
MISSION.
Kreb's picture can now be seen at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and all theatrical agencies, and 765 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

HENRY M. STANLEY

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, THE FAMOUS TRAVELER of EIGHT YEARS' JOURNEYS, will DELIVER an ILLUSTRATED LECTURE at Steinway Hall on the following dates: Nov. 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 30, Dec. 5, 7, 12, 14.

The following subjects will be comprised in this series of lectures:

I.—LIVINGSTONE'S MISSION IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
II.—THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
III.—THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE VICTORIA NYANZA.
IV.—THE FAMOUS LAKE.
V.—MARCH OF THE HERALD EXPEDITION INTO THE LAND OF THE MOON.
VI.—THE BATTLE OF RESUNGULERA.
VII.—TRIBUTE TO THE KING OF UGARA.
VIII.—LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORK.
IX.—THE DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.
X.—THE CAVERNS OF THE TANGANIKA.
XI.—DR. LIVINGSTONE'S STORY.
XII.—MARCH TO NYASSA LAKE AND THE FAMOUS CAZEMBE.
XIII.—THE TREASURES OF THE WONDERFUL LAKE.
XIV.—THE MYSTIC SILE AND ITS SOURCES.

&c. &c. &c.

Each lecture will be upon a different subject and in no case will any be repeated.

Course and single tickets can be had at the Steinway Hall, 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., Broadway, and Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, EQUESTRIANS.

Melville, Millard, Estelle, Fidelia, Marion, Minnie Marks, Donald, Wm. Vanda, Jennie, Frank Melville, and many the finest equestrian of that popular manager.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT ENTERTAINMENTS, DAN CASTELLO,
MANAGERESS OF THE WILD BEASTS!
Four Lions, Lioness, Cubs, Tiger, Hyenas, and the most Costly Specimens
OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
Camels, Dromedaries, White Polar Bears, Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Rhinoceros, Zebras, Horned Horse, Yaks, Gorillas,
SEA LIONS, LEOPARDS, OSTRICHES, APES, and a Museum of Curiosities.
A Museum of the World's Wonders,
Automatons; Sleeping Birds; Roaring Lion,
Comic Mechanism; Living Curiosities,
Dwarfs, Giants, Albinos, Monstrosities.

Tickets for sale and secure reserved six days in advance.

NOTE.—Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself, 770 Pages, illustrated, muslin, gilt, reduced from $2 50 to $1 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Less than cost.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, first appearance of MONSIEUR D'ATALIE,
MAN WITH THE IRON JAW.
And his wife and family.

DR. EDMUND YATES

will deliver, for the first time in New-York, his celebrated lecture on

THE PRINCES OF THE PEN—PART II.
THACKERAY.
DICKENS.
BULWER.
CHARLES READE.
WILKIE COLLINS.

Illustrated with Portraits. Lecture to be delivered in the SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, (Dr. Rogers's), corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., for the benefit of the Manor House School.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1.

For sale at Hutton's bookstore, No. 712 Broadway, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The English Historian,

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,

who has so violently attacked his assertions as a historian.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats at Scribner's, 654 Broadway, and Scribner's.

LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY

will deliver two lectures in

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,

on THURSDAY, Dec. 5 and THURSDAY, Dec. 12,

Subject of first lecture,

HENRY M. STANLEY'S DISCOVERIES.

Subject of second lecture,

HENRY M. STANLEY'S DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.

Each of course tickets, $2, now on sale at W. W. Swayne's, No. 618 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Chandler Brothers, No. 822 Montague-st., and at No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

Single tickets for the lectures will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at the above-named offices.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Free lecture on Phonography,
For children,
SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M.

Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT invites all parents, with their young children, and will prove to them practically how easy it is for a young child (say, 5 years) to speak French with fluency.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic branch will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Prof. R. F. STEVENS will lecture on the Geographical Distribution of Iron Ores in the United States and Canada. Prof. FAIRCHILD will speak on the Delaware of the county. Miscellaneous.

SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

MR. E. C. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES ON FRANCE are given on TUESDAY and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Association Building. Carolina and Mexico, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Association Building. Subjects announced each evening. A course on Germany will follow.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING lecture by Prof. Goldbeck, of Cornell and Delaware Colleges, by Mr. HOWARD CAIRNS, NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of Mary Ann Hall, late of the City of New-York, deceased, in and to the following-described property, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Yorkville, in the County of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map or plan of said Town of Yorkville, made by Thomas Thompson, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Burning of Lina Edwin's Theatre Yesterday.

Loss of Lessee and Insurance—The Fire in First-Avenue—A Fireman Seriously Injured—A Family of Others Fired.

The fire at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, ceased much excitement during its progress, and even after it was extinguished.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while standing at the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, noticed smoke issuing from the doors and windows of the first floor of the building No. 720 Broadway, which was occupied as the Aston Concert-saloon. The officer summoned to his aid Roundsmen Buckley and Bradley, also of the Fifteenth Precinct, and they hastened to the building. They forced open a window and attempted to enter, but as the interior of the place was wrapped in flames, the heat was so intense and the smoke so dense, that they were compelled to retreat. An alarm brought Officer O'Reilly and Carr to the scene, and the Policemen, having by this time quite a number of persons lined on the upper floors of the building, forced open the door leading to the upper portion of the house, and proceeded to arouse the inmates, who were sleeping and in entire ignorance of the terrible danger which threatened them. Among the first awakened and made aware of the danger was Col. T. Alston Brown, dramatic agent, who was hurried into the street in his night clothes. Mrs. Schneider was also aroused, and, being almost beside herself with fear and excitement, was carried down stairs by the Policeman.

The family of Richard Warren, who occupied the third floor of No. 720, were next aroused. This family consists of Mrs. Sarah Warren, aged sixty-five; her son, Richard Warren, aged thirty-seven; his wife Bridget, aged twenty-two, and their children, named Thomas, aged seven years; John, aged five years; Ann, aged two years, and Richard, aged two weeks. All these persons were removed in safety by the Police and a number of citizens who volunteered to assist them. In the excitement and confusion, the infant last named was abandoned by its relatives, and was not missed until the family had reached the street. Its absence being noticed, occasioned much distress, and it was feared that the child must perish in the flames, as the task of entering the building at that time was one of great difficulty and imminent danger. Officer O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon learning that the infant still remained in the building, without a moment's hesitation, and at the risk of his life, rushed into the building, and, after a few moments' delay, during which the crowd which had gathered about the scene, almost held their breaths, he emerged with the infant safely placed in its mother's arms. A cheer rang out upon the night air which could be heard distinctly in any of the fire and the thumping of the engines. O'Reilly, nearly choking with the smoke while making his way through the burning building. Officer Wilson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, rescued Mrs. Frances Bailey, aged sixty-two, whom he found asleep in a bedroom on the top floor. Roundsman Buckley rescued Mrs. Brown from the building No. 722 Broadway. She was almost dead with fright. Mrs. Samuel J. Lewis and her servants, Ellen Farley, were removed in safety from their residence, No. 718 Broadway, which had taken fire in the rear. All the parties rescued were compelled to leave in their night clothes. They were taken to the New-York Hotel, where they were provided for.

In the mean time the flames were spreading with great rapidity. The section of the Fire Department in the district in which the fire occurred, had been withdrawn from the fire in Morgan's soap factory, on First-avenue, which had been burning since 1 o'clock, and, in consequence, an unusual delay occurred in getting enough steamers to the scene of the fire. Chief Engineer Farley ordered a second alarm. This brought a number of additional steamers, and a large reinforcement of firemen, under command of Engineers Bates, Bauder, Monroe and Smith. As the steamers arrived they were placed in advantageous positions surrounding the block in the centre of which the fire was burning, and immense quantities of water were soon being thrown against the flames. Despite the exertions of the firemen the flames continued to increase in force and velocity, and the whole block was threatened with destruction. The fire had extended from the concert-saloon to the stage of the theatre, and thence to the auditorium, and the whole interior of the building was soon wrapped in flames. Thence the fire extended to the rear of the dwelling Nos. 714 and 716 Broadway, and threatened to still further extend to the rear of the buildings on Lafayette-place. Fearing that the flames in the manner would get entirely beyond control, Chief Farley ordered a third alarm to be sounded, and in a few moments six additional steamers, ready for work, were at the scene. The Fire Department succeeded in gaining complete control of the fire before it had extended beyond the limits named above. The concert-saloon and the theatre were completely gutted, however, and the upper portions of the building badly damaged by fire and water. The light of the flames and the shower of sparks sent up in the air could be seen from all parts of the City, and, notwithstanding the early hour at the night, frosty air, great crowds of spectators were attracted to the scene. A large Police force from the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts were summoned to the fire, and were placed under the command of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances:

No. 720 Broadway, four-story building, owned by A. T. Stewart; damage to building, $10,000; insured. The first and second floors were occupied as the Aston Concert-saloon, of which the proprietors are Vincent J. Compoun, Martin Campbell, and Frederick Sherman, (one of the Lubin Brothers.) Their loss on stock, fixtures, &c., is said to be about $12,000. They are partially insured. The entrance to Kelly & Leon's minstrel hall is also in this building, while the auditorium consisted of a one-story building extending along the rear of the two lots. The loss of Messrs. Kelly & Leon on stage fixtures, properties, musical instruments, &c., is estimated at $25,000, on which there is a very small insurance. The building was completely destroyed; loss, $10,000.

The third floor of No. 720 was occupied as a residence by Richard Warren; loss on furniture, &c., $1,500. The fourth floor was occupied by Mrs. Schneider; loss on furniture, $600; insured for $300.

The building No. 718 Broadway is also owned by A. T. Stewart, and is damaged to the extent of $10,000. The basement was occupied by P. De Angeli, as a barber-shop; damage $500; insured for $1,000 in the Exchange Company.

The first floor was occupied by A. Merkent, book and shoe dealer; loss on stock, &c., $1,500; insured for $2,000 in the Arctic and $1,000 in the Exchange Companies.

The rest of the building was occupied by Col. T. Alston Brown as a dramatic agency and residence; loss $5,000; insured for $3,000.

No. 716 Broadway, occupied by Mr. S. S. Fitch; loss on building and furniture, $4,000. No. 716, occupied by C. G. Ferris; damage to building and furniture, $6,000; insured.

No. 722 Broadway, occupied by A. S. Matthews, auctioneer, and C. L. Kelly & Co., wood handsaw, was considerably damaged by fire and water. The goods in the building were also badly damaged by water, but on account of the loss could not be definitely ascertained.

The dwelling of Mrs. Chauncey, No. 2 Lafayette-place, immediately in the rear of the theatre, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire and smoke.

During the progress of the fire, Malachi Donohue, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 14, was seriously injured by the falling upon him of a ladder, which was being passed to the roof of the dwelling No. 31 Lafayette-place. He was taken to his home, No. 239 East Twenty-third-street.

The cause of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but is supposed to have originated from the gas-lights connected with the stage in the Aston Concert-saloon. Since the recent raid by Superintendent Kelso on the concert-saloons this place was converted into a variety theatre, a stage having been erected in the rear of the saloon. The first performance took place Wednesday night. Mr. Kelly, of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, stated to a TIMES reporter that during the performance on that night he noticed a peculiar sensation as the uncovered lights about the stage, and, becoming alarmed, called the attention of the lessees of the premises to the danger, informing them that unless they were altered, he would not give a performance as he had given on Thanksgiving, as the size of the visitors would be a great danger. Fire-Marshal Shelden will give the matter a thorough investigation to-day.

Sketch of Lina Edwin's Theatre.

All buildings devoted to public entertainments are celebrated for the variety of chaotic structure which they have, but probably very few have so peculiarly an eventful career to be record-d as the building known as "Lina Edwin's Theatre," burnt down yesterday morning. About fifteen years ago the premises were first opened to the public as a chapel, several popular preachers successively doting as pastors. Their popularity, however, soon caused their removal uptown to more extensive and fashionable quarters, and the deserted church then commenced its vicissitudes under the name of Hope Chapel. At that time it was peculiarly, as now, lonely and unpretentious a place either as any in the City of New-York, and, in fact, because the temporary, sterling power of religious fanatics and backsliders of every description. For about five years Hope Chapel was open on an ambitious but ever-changing system, and the audiences were mutual pot-luck, whose spiritual conditions, pecuniary, either as a rule, very precarious, stood their peculiar views of generally small and very often derisive attendance.

To these entertainments the public were generally admitted free, which, of course, secured an audience; but in the Chapel was being constantly shut up by non-paid proprietor, or has gas turned off as per rental terms, the public got tired of even these cheap entertainments and the Chapel remained closed for a season.

In 1865 a slight attempt at decoration and improvement was made at Hope Chapel and it once was open as Hope Chapel and Theatre, but was objected to by the public by Kyle managers, who gave many entertainments of a concert, and other hybrid entertainments, the receipts, these, of course, had to be paid, and the attendance consequently became more meagre, that in the unfavorable days. In 1868, Mr. Peter Mines, a wealthy citizen, obtained a lease of the building, and fitted it up as a pretty and commodious theatre for the benefit of his nephew Patrick Gilmore, professionally known as the "Gold Leaf." In the Fall of 1868, the "chapel" thoroughly transformed, commenced a season of "burnt cork opera," the management of Messrs. Kelly and Leon, with the latter as the leading and particular star. Previous to last season to scale upon "Hope Chapel" Grand for six months "Kelly and Leon's" continued the most popular minstrel hall in the City. During the Summer of 1869 the building remained closed, reopened again in the Fall under the same management, when the success of the previous season entirely disappeared, and the Spring of 1869 again saw "Hope Chapel" tenantless. In the Fall of 1869 it was again opened, this time as a variety theatre and concert hall under the management of Mr. Charles Eddy, when the notorious "male impersonator," Miss Ella Wesner, was introduced to the public. Mr. Eddy's engagement was of the briefest description, and for another season the building remained closed to the public, with the exception of a few rare occasions when a lady manager or an astonishing mountebank appeared for one night, or some unlucky actor received a "complimentary benefit." In the Spring of 1869 the "chapel" was again transformed, this time to the Waverley Theatre, Mr. Gilbert Reeder sub-leased the premises from Mr. Elmer, and began his management by the introduction for the first time Hoit Burlesque Troupe." A fearful and terrible failure followed this enterprise, the season being remarkable in theatrical annals for the absolute reign which the "burlesque blondes" exercised over the theatres. The most noticeable feature of this season was the coming of Mr. James Lewis, now of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, who here made his first success in the Metropolis, and from which he dates his popularity. The burlesque season, like every other venture in the house, came to an inglorious end, and again the premises were closed. During this period the Chapel was through another phase of its many fortunes. A number of Tammany Republicans gathered there and initiated a political club, which has since become notorious under the title of the "Lincoln Club." In 1870 the last transformation of the "Chapel" took place, which it was opened as Lina Edwin's Theatre. It is devoted to comedy and the better class of dramatic and comedy theatre it failed, and fell next upon burlesque, with Mr. and Mrs. John Hall as the principal attractions. A tolerably long season followed, which varying success, until the Spring of 1872, when Pyramus collapsed, this time more dismally than ever before. The most interesting feature of Miss Edwin's management was the revival of the once highly-popular Laura Keene, who appeared here, and produced Boucicault's "Rurped Down." Miss Keene's fame, however, had lost its charm, and her engagements were not renewed. To go on unprofitable as the others. Late in 1871 the theatre was again opened for the performances of French spectacles, with Mlle Aimee as the principal attraction. This season was the only really profitable one which the unfortunate building had seen, and until the Spring of 1872, the Aimee season, during which the only attraction which could draw money into the building, that Summer, the theatre was re-named, and at the end of August a new season was inaugurated, with the Emerson Minstrels as the attraction. From August until last Saturday night, the Emerson Minstrels continued playing to unremunerative audiences, when they closed, after seven weeks of the most financial loss. On Monday night last, Kelly and Leon returned to their old quarters, and played a season of fifteen nights, with doubtful success, when the fire of unknown origin, which has been so melancholy worked. The entire Island consolidated but one district in 1862. Now there are two districts, with 15,629 members on probation, an increase of 2,294; 33 travelling preachers and pastors, an increase of 4; 71 local preachers—increase, 42; 113 church buildings, 14, and 23 parsonages—increase 20. Church valuation in 1862 was $646,400; in 1870 it is $3,068,650—an increase of $2,502,250. The parsonage valuation in 1862 was $76,400; in 1872 it is $279,000—an increase of $202,600. The total valuation is thus $2,227,650—an increase of $1,196,650 in the total value of the Church.

Thanksgiving Affrays.

James Rose, aged twenty-two, 50 Monroe-st., was assaulted by some unknown person in Sutton-street, Yorkville, on Thursday night, and struck some blunt, unusual instrument across the head. The injured man was attended by Police-Surgeon McDonnell, and remained at the Mulberry-street Police-station, and his assailant escaped.

John Ryan, aged thirty, of No. 229 Elizabeth-street, quarrelled with his wife Ellen, in their apartments, last evening, during which John was stabbed in the breast with a table-knife by his wife, and severely injured. He was attended by Police-Surgeon McDonnell, and Ellen was arrested and locked up.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Important Decision in a Remarkable Suit.

An Inside View of the Case—History of the Loans to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The issue as the property of the United Railroad Corporation of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was consummated over a year ago, has been the subject of a remarkable suit in the New-Jersey Court of Errors, rendered this, on Wednesday, in an unexpected and important decision.

The suit was that of John Black and others against the officers and directors of the said words composing the United Railroad Corporation, to restrain them from executing the lease, and was brought up from the Court of Chancery on appeal from the decision of the Chancellor, who refused the injunction. There are many other suits either on the docket of the Court or in a shape to be placed there as soon as the preceding causes are disposed of.

The decision of the Court and recent important developments re-enliven the interest of the people of New-Jersey in the contest against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, since they afford some hope that the most extensive and valuable property in New-Jersey will be taken again from the control of a foreign corporation.

For the complete understanding of the state of affairs at present, a statement of the condition of the Companies whose works are leased, and a brief history of the movement which led to the transfer of control, with that of the suits which anticipated and followed it, are important. The Companies, or Companies, by which name the railroad Corporation is known, lines between the southern, central and western parts of the State, are known, are composed of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. These Companies, which have consolidated under the management of a joint Board of Directors composed of nine members from each Company, divided their profits pro rata, after the running expenses of each were paid. Their dividends, arising from the operation of their lines and their leased properties, which consisted of the Belvidere and Trenton, the Belvedere Delaware, the West Jersey, and more than a dozen other local railroads branching in every direction through the southern half of the State, had averaged for many years about twelve and a half per cent, upon their capital stock. At certain periods in their history their net earnings had been thirty per cent. upon the original cost of their property. Since the war, however, owing to the increase of share capital, and several large purchases of property which have not immediate return, their profits was fallen off to about seven per cent. upon this capital stock. Dividends had, however, been declared partially from the large surplus fund of the Companies, of ten per cent. per annum, but owing to disagreements in the Board of Directors, and the apprehension that the earnings would not warrant a declaration of dividends so large, the stock had not stood at the figure which ordinary stock paying ten per cent. might be expected to command.

In the Spring of 1870 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, taking hope from the disagreements among the directors of the Union Companies, procured the passage of a bill by the New-Jersey Legislature, authorizing the United Companies to consolidate with any connecting lines in New-Jersey "or elsewhere"—a bill written by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, with evident intention, as many be inferred from its obscure wording, but to alarm any portion of the State into active opposition. The meaning of the act did not transpire until several months later, when it was announced for the first time in the Times that committees of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures in session in Philadelphia upon the terms of an instrument which was to give the control of the New-Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Company.

The truth of the report was, of course, denied by the Pennsylvania ring, but was drawn to arouse opposition among the people already disgusted. But negotiations nevertheless progressed, and a few New-Jersey directors who were under the Pennsylvania Company found their supports in that dissatisfaction with the dilatory action of their Joint Board in the management of some of the properties which had been a loss instead of a profit. The chief of these grievances arose from the circumstances connected with the building and operating of the connecting railway at West Philadelphia, and the purchase of the property known as Gibbons's Cove, in Jersey City. The latter property cost the United Companies $2,500,000 in bonds, but it was made profitable only to the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and the railroad companies charged the United Companies for their division of proceeds on through traffic in terms for its local transportation. The United Companies remained a rapid and inexpensive route for freight and passengers around Philadelphia, without extra charge to the connecting lines. The Harsimus Cove property was purchased with the intention of bringing an elevated railway through Jersey City to reach it, and creating over the broad expanse of sunken land huge warehouses, that should furnish a depot for the products of the West and South. The companies expended over $1,000,000 in the purchase. When they had it securely in their hands, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which had an interest, as will subsequently appear, in preventing its improvement, refused to execute its share of terminal expenses, and, indeed, proceeded to violate every one that had been made. The outlay of these millions in the two works which has ruined upon decided upon are brought before the Court of Chancery. At this point the action of stockholders opposed to the lease, headed by Judge John Black, applied to the Court of Chancery for a temporary injunction and an order to show cause why a peremptory injunction should not be issued preventing them from executing. The counsel for the Company argued that the execution of the document was necessary until the bonds could be had. An array of counsel such as has seldom been seen in a New-Jersey Court appeared to argue the case pro and con, and the hearing occupied several days. The facts reported in the TIMES. The Chancellor's decision, contrary to general expectation, was adverse to the Black party. His decision was widely commented upon, the common belief being that the Chancellor had paid more regard to the wishes of the majority of the stockholders than to the equities of the objectors and the measures. The pendency of the motion could be appealed from the Chancellor's decision, and the case came before the Court of Errors on appeal, as above stated. In taking this appeal, the Black party applied also for a continuation of the injunction restraining the execution of the lease, and the Court granted the application, and ordered the case to be argued at the present session. The decision rendered on Wednesday was in favor of the lease, the documents in the case, for the signatures of the Presidents of the Keystone Companies. At this point the action which has been taken upon the lease before the Court of Chancery will be brought before the Court of Errors. A large number